



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 2%** **Stunting: 25.5%** **Proportion of population underweight: 5.8%**

Source: Gov. of Swaziland (MICS, 2014)

Strong Performance

- Swaziland instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Swaziland benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government of Swaziland promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Swaziland 98.5% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (3.64% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- In Swaziland, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Swaziland's medium/long term national development policy (Framework for National Development Strategy) places weak importance to nutrition.
- The Government of Swaziland has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Swaziland has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 43% of children in 2014.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (57.5% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Swaziland, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Swaziland are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (49.5% in 2010) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	3.64%	2014	29th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	16.6%	2014	2nd
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Moderate	2014	Joint 16th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Moderate	2013	Joint 29th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	49.5%	2010	32nd
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Weak	2014	Joint 8th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	Weak	2016	Joint 31st
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Equality of women's economic rights ³	Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 28th

¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges ● >=75 % and <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong

³ Possible scores are: ● Not in Law ● In Law Not in Practice ● In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	43%	2014	35th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	74.1%	2015	30th
Population with access to improved sanitation	57.5%	2015	10th
Health care visits for pregnant women	98.5%	2014	3rd
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2013 - 2022	Joint 35th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 33rd

¹ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Few/Many Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes